The total capital invested up to end of March 1951 Rs. 25,68,600 (Rs. 21,77,243), the additions during the being Rs. 3,91,400 (Rs. 4,00,728). The gross earnings ed for the year amounted Rs. 32,85,177 (Rs. 22,52,702) ng an average of 131·3 pies per vehicle mile (130·5). total expenditure incurred during the year was 32,57,610 inclusive of service tax, mileage cess, etc. 19,86,953). The net revenue realised for the year charging off depreciation, vehicle tax, road cess, etc., Rs. 27,567 (Rs. 2,65,749). The net return on the al invested was 0·9 per cent (16·3 per cent). The fall come is said to be due to the competition of private s with the Government buses. Traffic earnings have oved after joint responsibility was fixed on both the ors and conductors for non-issue of tickets.

The present buildings and premises are not adequate there is no protection to the garage and workshop. osals are under consideration for the purchase of the ent premises for the use of administrative offices, ge and time offices and for the construction of workshop, in the demarcated area in Sunkal Farm.

There were seven minor accidents and three major dents during 1950-51, resulting in two deaths.

Every endeavour should be made to maintain the ency of the services at the same level as when the s were new.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

es orders changing the existing Hours of Working of the District Treasuries in the State.

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overnment Order No. Fl. 2501-4—G.F. 28-51-5, dated the 27th July directing that the accounts of the Taluk Treasuries may be closed ie 25th of each month as in Part A States.

. Letter No. T. 20 (b)—T.M., dated the 9th August 1951, from the intant-General, Mysore, Bangalore, proposing to introduce the new dure of incorporating the transactions of the Taluk Treasuries in ccounts of the District Treasuries daily with a view to remedy some e defects in the existing system of compilation of Treasury accounts.

. Letter No. C. 10-1076—51-52, dated the 20th September 1951, the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copies of letters ved from the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Mandya, Kolar Hassan explaining their views on the procedure referred to above.

. Correspondence ending with U. O Note No. 85—A—T.M., d 18th Oct ber 1951, from the Accountant-General, Mysore, suggest- among other measures, that the hours of work of the District suries may be changed to 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. as at Bangalore, so that cient time may be allowed to the District Treasuries to compile the unts of the District incorporating therein the transactions of the ral Taluk Treasuries in accordance with the instructions issued by Accountant-General.

ORDER No. FL. 5748-59—G.F. 194-51-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND DECEMBER 1951.

t is hereby directed that the hours of working of the trict Treasuries in the State will be from 11 A.M. to .M. on all working days from Monday to Friday and m 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. on Saturdays. This order will ie into effect immediately.

M. SHAMANNA,
Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

nctions the introduction of the Wage Earning Scheme n the Central Jail, Bangalore, for the benefit of the Labouring Prisoners.

AD—

Government Order No. P. 882-83—Pris. 2-42-9, dated the 4th August 2, ordering on the recommendations of the Prison Reforms Committee e issue of rules in the matter of pooling a certain percentage of labour rges earned by prisoners in Jails to a fund to help them to start life esh after their eventual release from jails.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 63—Pris., dated 22nd August 1951, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, forwarding for consideration and orders revised detailed note on Wage Earning Scheme in jails furnished by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore.

ORDER No. H. B. 7795-800—PRIS. 51-51-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH DECEMBER 1951.

The question of employment of prisoners in Jail Industries and paying them some remuneration for the extra work done by them, and to distribute the earnings in an equitable manner so that prisoners may start their life after their release, with some capital kept in deposit in their account out of their earnings, was under the consideration of Government some time past. It was also considered that such a course would not only be good to the health of the prisoners but also go a long way in reforming and educating the prisoners by keeping them busy and would ultimately train them for a profession or trade after release from jails.

2. This question had also been considered by the Prison Reforms Committee. They had recommended that it would be desirable to create some incentive among prisoners to work diligently and to find a small defined percentage of labour charges earned by each prisoner assessed on the calculation of manufacturing cost. No definite action could be taken in this direction as it was considered that a successful working of the scheme was beset with large financial implications besides involving administrative difficulties.

3. With a view to giving a fair trial to the subject, the Inspector-General of Prisons was requested to forward a scheme on "wage earning" in jails by prisoners with specific proposals indicating the financial implications involved therein. The Inspector-General of Prisons forwarded for consideration of Government a scheme furnished by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, embodying detailed proposals indicating the financial commitments also. According to the scheme the several industries and tasks in the Jail have been grouped into three categories, *viz.*—

(1) GROUP 'A'—Comprising of those industries and tasks which purely serve the needs of the jails;

(2) GROUP 'B'—Comprising those which are profit-earning and which do not serve the needs of jails; and

(3) GROUP 'C'—Which serve the needs of both public and jails alike.

The Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, has also furnished the names of several industries and tasks under each category. The Superintendent has stated that taking the wages of a prisoner employed in 'A' category at eight annas per day and at Rupee one per day to a prisoner employed in 'B' and 'C' categories and taking that 150, 170, and 130 prisoners are required for the three categories respectively, the total amount of expenditure by way of wages would be Rs. 1,03,125 a year, total number of working days being at 275. He has also stated that against this annual expenditure, a total of Rs. 1,09,125 could be expected to be recouped to Government as per details given and that there would be a savings of about Rs. 1,500 after deducting Rs. 3,400 towards additional staff required for the working of the scheme. The Superintendent has also sought sanction to the delegation of certain powers to him to effectively administer the scheme.

4. The above proposals were considered at a meeting held in the chambers of the Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour at which the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Law Secretary, the Under Secretary to Government, Home Department, and the Superintendent, Central Jail, were present. The scheme was generally approved and the wages were fixed at annas four per head per day for prisoners employed in 'A' group of industries and tasks and at annas six per head per day to those engaged in 'B' and 'C' groups of industries. The Inspector-General of Prisons was again requested to send up revised proposals in the light of the decisions taken at the meeting and taking other aspects if any into consideration.